

Scraps and Facts.

—Republican meetings in Craven, Cumberland, and two or three other counties in North Carolina, have nominated J. M. Holden as the Republican candidate for Governor.

—In Bates county, Missouri, a lady who had been divorced from her husband on account of "incompatibility," has again fallen in love with him and re-married him.

—The Charlotte Democrat says that one million and a half of dollars has been paid out in that place for cotton since the first of last October. Nine hundred and seventy bales were purchased there last week.

—There are now on Ward's Island, New York harbor, one thousand able-bodied emigrants, living upon the charity of the commissioners of emigration. Strong efforts are being made to induce them to settle in the South.

—The process of conducting divorce suits has reached great perfection in the West. They regularly time them there. One has been granted in the State of Indiana, in a minute from the time the trial began—the best time yet made.

—The farmers of Woodford county, Kentucky, have organized means for the substitution of white for negro laborers, and the former, mostly German, are arriving in the country from the east at the rate of twenty-five or thirty a week.

—Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, late of the Confederate army, and at present in charge of the Southwestern Iron Works, and Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, has recently been pardoned by President Johnson.

—The Supreme Court has overruled the motion heretofore made to dismiss the appeal in the McCaule case for want of jurisdiction. The case will, therefore, come up for argument on merits, as previously arranged, on the first Monday in March.

—The New York Journal of Commerce says, with reference to the prospects of trade, that "the increasing demand for cotton goods and the daily advance in prices, gives much satisfaction to manufacturers, and is one of the signs of better times."

—A number of gentlemen met at the Astor House, in New York, on Thursday, for the purpose of perfecting an organization for the purpose of Virginia, and the other States of the South, to enter into market in small lots, for the benefit of men of moderate means.

—A spendthrift, who had nearly wasted all his patrimony, seeing an acquaintance in a coat of the newest cut, told him he thought it had been his great-grandfather's coat. "So it was," said the gentleman, "my great-grandfather's lands, which is more than you can say."

—Heretofore the city railroads of Philadelphia have always given free passes to the City Councils. This year they do not, and in revenge the City Councils have passed an ordinance that where the fare is seven cents they shall pay one cent for each passenger to the city treasury. The companies hesitate whether to give out the passes, reduce the fare, or pay the tax.

—Daniel Webster in a discussion on the influence of the Press, spoke as follows: "Every parent, whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember when a marked difference was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence."

—The Cincinnati Democracy are moving vigorously to secure the holding in that city of the National Democratic Convention. The latter, Louisville are also making efforts to the same end, while St. Louis offers stacks of money as a bid for the convention. The Democracy of Indianapolis, however, are quietly moving in favor of their own city. New England and the Middle States will press the claims of New York city.

—A planter near Savannah, consigned his cotton crop to a merchant of that city, who sold the goods, pocketed the money, and then failed, after which he wrote thus to his confiding countryman: "Dear friend, I acknowledge I spent your money. I feel that my God has forgiven the sin, and I trust you will. I have taken the least of the bankrupt act. Affectionately, your friend."

—On Saturday, Judge Kelley presented, in the House of Representatives, a memorial from three thousand colored people in Mississippi, asking Congress to make an appropriation to carry them to Liberia. They say they see no prospect of success by remaining among the whites. The latter, they say, have all the land, and refuse to give them fair wages for their labor, and they therefore wish to emigrate.

—The notorious Judge Underwood, a few days ago, at Richmond, decided, in a case where an attempt was made to release a man from the custody of the military on a writ of *habeas corpus*, that "Congress, which is the war-making power, had not yet declared peace, and the country being in a state of armistice, the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody." The case goes up to the Supreme Court.

—The efforts to secure emigrants from Europe for Southern settlement are pretty general. Several of the Southern railroad and steamship lines, in order to facilitate the matter, have made arrangements to issue a regular emigrants' ticket from New York to all points in the States. A special agent is stationed at Castle Garden, New York, to assist emigrants on their arrival there from Europe, and prevail upon them to proceed South immediately.

—The probability of a continuous session of Congress hence to the 4th of March, 1869, is beginning to be discussed among the members. Nearly all the expressions point to a recess in June for a couple of months, a re-assembling in September, if events require it, and then a recess until December. The present session will, therefore, be the last before the last of June of the early portion of July, and there will probably be no adjournments for the National Conventions of either party.

—A bill is about to be introduced in Congress providing for the speedy disbandment of all the negro troops in service, and for re-organizing the same number upon the white race. The bill is the ultimate colonization in Liberia. More efficient provision is to be made for their instruction while in the service, and a sufficient amount of their monthly pay is to be reserved to secure both their fulfillment of the contract and a comfortable outfit for themselves and families upon their landing in Liberia. As there is no expenditure of money from the treasury required by this plan further than that already incurred, the idea is considered a feasible one.

—A new plow of a novel construction has just been invented by a mechanic in San Francisco. This plow is an adaptation of the screw propeller to the process of turning up the earth. Instead of a share, six iron blades are set in a frame and geared together after the fashion of a frame saw, and the motion of the machine is also similar. The blades dip into the ground as they revolve, and not only turn and pulverize the earth, but also serve to aid in propelling the machine. This plow can be driven either by steam or horse power, and will trench a strip from six to eight feet wide. The working model of this machine has been found to perform quite well.

—The Athens (Ga.) Banner relates an instance of a young man living about twenty miles from Athens, who leased a farm containing 300 or 400 acres, most of it well worn. He worked four or five hands, made over twenty bales of cotton, and a few days ago, with the proceeds of his crop, he sold the farm, and is going to live in the city. In the same place, the place was worth over \$3,000. This is but an illustration of what well directed industry will do, anywhere in the South. If our young men, instead of looking towards Honduras or Brazil, would go to work with energy right here at home, they would soon find that it would pay. Our lands are not yet exhausted.

—This being leap year, the present month, February, has twenty-nine days, and as it was ushered in on Saturday, it will take its departure on the same day, so there will be five Saturdays in this, the shortest month of the year. This may seem somewhat singular and curious, and has been noted as such. It may be inquired in what number of years will the like happen again. The answer is easy. It will happen again in 1896, after the lapse of twenty-eight years. At the next leap year, in 1872, there will be five Thursdays in February. In 1876, five Sundays in 1880, five Saturdays; and so on, a retrogression of two days in the week for every leap year for seven returns, until Saturday recurs again in 1896, when there will be five Saturdays. —*Charleston News.*

—The Adjutant-General who was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim* by Mr. Johnson, is General Lorenzo Thomas, one of the oldest officers in the army, having reached his sixty-eighth year.

He is a native of Delaware, and entered the Fourth infantry as second lieutenant on the 1st July, 1823. At the beginning of the late war, being regarded as a Copperhead, he was not trusted with any command; but in 1864 he was deputed to the South-west to organize a body of negro troops. He was efficient in his service, and returned apparently with much of a Radical that the party quite took to him. Latterly, however, the old gentleman has shown a leaning to Mr. Johnson's views, and was by him restored to the post of adjutant-general, from which Mr. Lincoln transferred him, the Radicals say, on account of incompetency; others say, of his Democratic principles.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1868.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job-work, are cash, in advance. As this paper will be discontinued on the expiration of the time for which payment has been made. A subscriber finding a (X) crossed-mark on the wrapper or margin of his paper, will understand that the time paid for has expired.

ANOTHER MOVE ON THE BOARD.

"The plot thickens," and the political strategy of the President has manifested itself in an order deposing STANTON from the War Office, and appointing in his stead, General L. THOMAS, Secretary of War. The President has, thereby, forced, directly upon Congress, the long pending issue of impeachment. If that body do not pass articles of impeachment now, they may come to prate about it any longer, and leave the President master of the situation. If, on the other hand, they do determine in favor of impeachment, the President believes that such a course will be instrumental in disintegrating the radical party, and the means of securing the country from their mad grasp. We have reason to believe that this last move of the President has been maturely advised and ably counselled. It is probably the boldest stroke he has yet made. The country admires his pluck, and will not fail to applaud it. If impeached in consequence, his friends will rally to his cause, and conservative principles may triumph sooner than expected. If not impeached, the move is a good one, and will give the strength to his administration so much needed. Either alternative will produce favorable results, and it is not improbable that the former is the most desirable of the two.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Convention, in Charleston, has incorporated in the new Constitution, an article that should have been in the old one, and a part of the organic law of every State; that is the Homestead clause, exempting one hundred acres of land and personal property to the value of \$500, from levy and sale. It is a necessary feature in every government, the object of which is to protect its citizens in time of adversity. The present suffering condition of the country is argument sufficient in favor of such legislation; and it was a culpable oversight in our legislators, that failed to perceive the importance of such a law, in times of prosperity, as a wise preparation for unforeseen adversities.

But there is a political deception intended and perpetrated in the matter of this homestead exemption, now incorporated in the Constitution. The late Alabama election has, in its disastrous results to the Reconstruction Constitution of that State, shown the Convention men in Charleston, that their scheme of Constitution making, might, after all, be repudiated by the people. Hence, it was necessary to incorporate in their instrument, some popular feature like this, to ensure to it the favor of the white voters. As relief, so much needed in fact, would at this time be exceedingly popular with all classes, the Homestead clause is the bid for favor to the Constitution. Unfortunately for these Constitution-makers, however, the Act of Congress under which they are called together, requires the adoption of a republican form of Government, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution declares that: "No State shall pass any *ex post facto* law, or any law impairing the obligation of contract," plain and forcible words not easily misunderstood, even by minds unaccustomed to construing laws. The Convention, if it is anything at all, is nothing more than the sovereign body of a State, and can no more go beyond the provisions of that Constitution, than a Legislature could. It is plain, therefore, that the Convention of a State cannot annul the Constitution of the United States. This Homestead clause is an apparent attempt to do that very thing, so far as its retrospective bearing is concerned. It may stand good as to future contracts so long as the instrument lasts, but it cannot have an *ex post facto* bearing, and can give no present relief. The Courts cannot recognize its validity to existing obligations.

The deceptive part of this performance arises from the fact that the members of the Convention, evinced, in the discussion of the subject, a knowledge of the inefficiency of the proposed relief, but have, nevertheless, put forth the clause, in artful disguise, as a bait to draw voters to the polls on the day of election.

If Congress were to adopt a general homestead exemption, its constitutionality would be questionable; although it would appear that if no State could pass such a law, the Congress of all the States might. Similar wording covers the validity of the legal tender Act, and it is even yet somewhat doubtful whether or not greenbacks are a legal tender. We advise our readers to beware of such cheats, and not vote for the Constitution solely because it contains a homestead exemption.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FARMING.

One of the difficulties in the way of our farmers, is the want of capital to cultivate their land as it ought to be cultivated. Indeed, this is often the only real difficulty to be overcome, especially in the case of young men willing to labor with their own hands. Many of these returned from the war without the means to purchase stock or implements, and without the land to work upon. In the interval which has elapsed since that time, the vast majority of this class have, somehow or other, been enabled to maintain themselves, either by working for others or upon rented lands. Still, even if they have acquired something, they labor under the inevitable disadvantages of operating on a small capital.

Under these circumstances, it is to be regretted that the plan of combining the capital of several individuals and working in it partnership, has not been tried. The value of combination is well understood and often taken advantage of, in every other branch of industry except farming. When a merchant desires to go into business, or a manufacturer to put up a factory, and his capital is too small, what does he do? Instead of going to work on a small scale, he almost always seeks a partner with capital sufficient to make up the desired amount; and thus both accomplish what neither could have done alone. It seems reasonable to conclude that a plan which has so often been successfully tried in commerce, ought to produce equally advantageous results when applied to farming.

Suppose, for instance, there are ten young men whose property would average three hundred dollars each, but when combined, would amount to three thousand. It is clear that each of them would be compelled to work on quite a small scale, to dispense with some things which would greatly assist him, and to buy or borrow others that are indispensable to his success. One or two wagons would suffice for the ten united; but each would need one, if working alone, and it is the case with many other things. Now, if they were to form a company, with shares at \$100, and divide the profits according to the stock held by each partner, they would save in the quantity of implements for making a start, and because of buying more largely, would get them at less expense.

There are objections, it is true, to partnerships, as well as advantages; but these can be avoided,

if due caution is observed in forming them. All men are not fitted for co-operation. Some must have their own way in everything they are concerned in, and do not relish interference with their notions, from partners or anybody else. Others are too suspicious of being cheated, and others again, deficient in moral integrity. This last class, however, would have less chance for swindling in a farming partnership than in any other kind of stock companies; for money is not likely to pass through their hands as frequently as it does in mercantile business. Upon the whole, the advantage overbalances the disadvantages of co-operation; for "in union there is strength." The plan has been successfully tried in England, and it is worthy of a trial here.

THE MCCAULE CASE.

One MCCAULE, editing a newspaper in Vicksburg, Mississippi, was imprisoned last summer by General ORD, and applied for a release upon *habeas corpus*, before the U. S. District Court, in that State. The application was refused, and the petitioner appealed to the Supreme Court. The case was found at the bottom of the docket, but was advanced so as to have an early hearing.

Recently, the counsel for the Government moved to dismiss the case upon the ground that the Court could not entertain jurisdiction of such a question. This motion, after able argument, was refused by the whole Court, and the case ordered a hearing on its merits, on the first Monday in March.

This case must decide the constitutionality of the several acts of Congress, known as the "Reconstruction Acts," by virtue of which General ORD acted in arresting and imprisoning MCCAULE. Public opinion has long since decided this question, but the Courts have heretofore been silent upon it. The forthcoming opinion of the Supreme Court may be looked for with interest, and may have an important bearing upon the future of the country.

WHAT THE CONVENTIONS ARE DOING.

SOUTH CAROLINA. "Our Convention," up to last advice, had adopted between eighty and ninety sections of the new Constitution, the most notable of which is that relating to homesteads. It appears from the debates on the subject, that this "tab to the whale" was regarded necessary to ensure the adoption of the Constitution. The section, as adopted, is indefinite as to whether the exemption is to apply on old or new debts, and an amendment was taken on authorizing the Legislature, at its first session, to enact the laws necessary to carry the provisions into effect. We imagine that when the Constitution is adopted, the section will be decided to be *prospective only*.

Much time is consumed in caucusing, as from what we can learn, nearly every member of the Convention is anxious to be the chosen instrument for executing whatever laws may be made. Adjournment is occasionally talked of, but the 14th of March is the earliest date mentioned for the happy event.

NORTH CAROLINA.

For several days, last week, the Convention held the Bill of Rights under discussion. A section prohibiting the marriage of blacks with whites, was promptly voted down, and a negro delegate gave notice of his intention to offer an ordinance removing the present fine upon magistrates and the clergy for solemnizing marriage between whites and negroes. The North Carolina negroes, it seems, are determined to have social as well as political rights.

During the week, the suffrage question was the subject of deliberation. Some of the ultra Radicals opposed severe oaths and disfranchisement, while stringent measures were advocated by others. The majority of the speeches, however, were *prospective*.

VIRGINIA.

The proceedings of the Virginia Convention for the past week, present but little of general interest. Expletives, more pointed than polite, have again become quite common among the members. In a debate, it was asserted that the white men of the State never would submit to negro rule, and the men who fought under Lee would sooner come out and lie in the graves with those who had gone before them. The name of Lee elicited applause from the white spectators, which was checked by the Chair.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Convention has adopted a section of the Constitution exempting manufacturers and all institutions of learning from taxation; and a clause providing that in the Legislature, a majority, instead of two-thirds, shall hereafter decide all questions. A resolution requesting the legislature to compel all common carriers to provide equal accommodations, irrespective of class or color, was laid on the table. A report from the Homestead Committee was presented, which exempts from execution and sale, \$2500 worth of real estate, and \$2000 worth of personal property.

FLORIDA.

Last week General Meade visited the Florida Convention, and through his influence the Convention was re-organized, and both factions are now working in harmony. Richards, late president of the convention, and Saunders, a colored member, were both expelled, and have gone to Washington to the constitution made by their faction.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi Convention does not seem to be getting along any smoother than some of the others. On the 17th quite a row occurred. Such epithets as liar, dog, scoundrel and coward, were freely used; and one member, standing in the middle aisle, announced his readiness to give satisfaction to anybody who felt aggrieved.

ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Convention has adjourned, subject to the call of the President. An election on the question of adopting the Constitution, is ordered to be commenced on the 10th of March and continue for five days.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee have reported a bill providing that a majority of voters, without reference to the number registered, shall decide all elections under the Reconstruction Acts, including the adoption of the Constitution. Daily registered persons are to be permitted to vote in any part of the State upon the presentation of a certificate.

Sumner presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of the Presidential office as dangerous to the republic. The following is an extract from the petition: "The Presidency is a copy of royalty. It is an essentially un-republican institution; it exalts an individual into a ruling power over the rest of the population. It is a constantly menacing, growing cause of danger to the republic, whose eventual ruin it must inevitably occasion. If it does not cause such ruin by direct violent subversion, it must effect the same through corruption; for the Presidency is the source of universal corruption. In the opinion of the petitioners the earliest possible abolition of the Presidency is imperative; necessary to secure the republic from the loss of its liberties through the ascendancy of the Executive power. To avoid these dangers they suggest that Congress propose an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Presidency and transferring the executive functions to an administrative commission or Congressional ministry, to be chosen by Congress from their own body."

Trumbull introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that all the Courts of the United States shall be bound by the acts of Congress on political questions, and that it rests with Congress to determine what government is the established one in any State; and it is declared that no civil State governments exist in the excluded States of the South, and no recalled civil governments in such States shall be recognized by either the executive or the judicial power of the United States until Congress shall so provide, or until said States are represented in the

Congress of the United States. The Reconstruction acts are declared political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question; and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts, in either of said States, until such States shall be represented, etc. And cases from such States now pending before the Court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus*, or other proceeding to bring before said court for review any case, civil or criminal, arising out of the execution of said Reconstruction acts, are hereby repealed.

A bill has passed the Senate, increasing the pensions of the Revolution and war of 1812. It appropriates \$2,000,000.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to restore Alabama. After the usual preamble it says: "Resolved, That the Constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867; and whenever the legislature elected under the same constitution shall ratify the 14th article to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, the said State shall be admitted to representation in Congress in accordance with the laws of the United States."

Thad. Stevens opposes special legislation for the admission of Alabama. He says that if anything of the sort is necessary, there might as well be a wholesale letting in of all the Southern States at once.

The Senate Military Committee passed a resolution respectfully returning Sherman's brevet nomination, with a disclaimer of the proposed grade. A bill has been introduced in the House, and ordered to be printed, removing ex-Gov. Holden's disabilities.

In the House, Mr. Bingham introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction: "Whereas a large majority of the votes given at an election, held on the 5th of February, 1868, were for the constitution proposed by the convention of the people of the State of Alabama; and whereas, certain combinations of citizens in said State refused to vote, with the intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore the said State to its proper relation to the Union; therefore, be it enacted, &c., that the legislature elect under the new constitution of Alabama be convened at the capital of said State, as soon as practicable, by order of the United States military commander within the said State of Alabama, and that upon the ratification by the said legislature of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State as authorized by the said constitution of Alabama, the said State shall be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States in accordance with the laws of the United States."

In the House, on Saturday last, Thad. Stevens reported the following resolution: "Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

A general debate ensued, and the House adjourned at half-past five, to half-past seven o'clock. The vote on the resolution was to have been taken on Monday last.

MERE-MENTION.

"Bills Receivable" were quoted, in the Charleston *Record* on Friday last, at 80 cents. "In all parts of Texas lands are now held at about one-tenth of their value six years ago, and the tendency is still downward." "Recently, Stephen Ives, the proprietor of a hotel at Meriden, Conn., expelled Fred. Douglass from his house, and whipped the editor of Meriden *Record* for commenting on the act." "The Astor House Hotel in New York rents for \$70,000 a year."

Wright is the name of a newspaper firm in Wisconsin. Two Chinamen, of Canton, recently committed suicide to save themselves the expense of a law suit. "The Washington correspondent of the Radical *Chicago Republican*, says that Mr. Washburn wrote all of Gen. Grant's letters to the President." "When the Pacific Railroad is completed, a traveler may go around the world in three months." "The Empress Eugenie's moustache is said to rival her husband's." "The Cincinnati *Commercial* has been used for libel for calling a man a gas pipe." "The keeper of the Georgia Penitentiary notifies sheriffs that he has no money and cannot send for prisoners. Each county must send up its own delegates to that institution." "The President has nominated Gen. McCall as Minister to England, vice Charles F. Adams, resigned." "The Supreme Court has postponed all questions involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act until the next term."

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

Value of a Good Road. —It is well known that the value of land is, to some extent, dependent upon its accessibility to market. Land situated close to a good road, is always worth more than the same quality of land out from it by a bad road; but few persons are aware how much this difference of location does affect the price of land. We find a good illustration of the value of a good road in raising the price of land, in the *Country Gentleman*. A subscriber to that journal, writing from Baltimore County, Md., says that turnpike, six miles in length, is now being constructed in his neighborhood. As one end of the road, is a tract of land containing five thousand acres, which has been for sale for several years without finding a purchaser; because the road leading to it was so bad that no one would buy it, although the quality of the land is very good. The owner has now advanced its price \$25 per acre, which makes his tract worth \$25,000 more than it was before the turnpike was commenced—a sum more than sufficient to have built the road. And from the experience of other sections of the country, the rule holds good that a good road will more than pay for the money spent on it, by the additional value it gives to the land it passes through. On the other hand, a bad road is a very expensive luxury, both on account of its depressing lands and the additional cost which it throws upon those who are obliged to haul their crops to market over it. The wagons used upon such a road are frequent visitors to the blacksmith's shop, the loads small, and the extra time consumed in hauling the crops would probably suffice to put it in good order.

The U. S. Marshal for South Carolina. —Some time ago a paragraph appeared in the Charleston *News* to the effect that a petition was in circulation in that city, asking for the removal of J. P. M. Epping, as United States Marshal for South Carolina. A few days after the appearance of the paragraph alluded to above, a Washington telegram was published in the papers announcing that the President had nominated Dr. Thomas Sim for the position. The *Notes* identifies Dr. Sim, after the following fashion, and informs us who he is:

"Dr. Sim is understood to be a Northern general of some ability, who located in South Carolina after the war and engaged in planting. During the war he was a Surgeon in the United States Army, and we have heard he is the one who enjoyed the distinguished honor of removing the leg of Major-General Sickles, after that officer was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. Following the fortunes of General Sickles to South Carolina, he was for a time, in one of the bureaus connected with the Post, after which he turned his attention to the more charming pursuit of agriculture."

The following paragraph, however, from the Washington *Star*, indicates that the *Notes* may be "barking up the wrong tree," for one time, at least:

"Among the nominations sent to the Senate on Friday was that of W. Gilmore Simms, the Southern novelist, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. Opposition is made to the nomination upon the ground that Mr. Simms took an active part in the rebellion, and it is doubtful if he will be confirmed."

Removal of Mayor Galliard. —On Wednesday, of last week, Gen. Canby issued an order removing Col. P. C. G. Galliard, as Mayor of Charleston, and appointing B. J. Gen. W. W. Burns, of the United States Army, as his successor. No reasons are given in the Charleston papers for the removal. Gen. Burns has assumed the duties of the position, and the *News* furnishes the following as to who he is:

General Burns is *par excellence* a soldier. Born in Ohio, he was appointed a cadet at West Point from that State in 1850. Graduating in 1852, he served through the Mexican war, and distinguished himself not only by his gallantry in the field, but by an exhibition of executive ability as the Military Alcalde or Mayor of the City of Mexico after its occupation by Gen. Scott. Subsequently he was assigned to the 4th Infantry, and in 1857, he served through the Mexican war, and distinguished himself not only by his gallantry in the field, but by an exhibition of executive ability as the Military Alcalde or Mayor of the City of Mexico after its occupation by Gen. Scott. Subsequently he was assigned to the 4th Infantry, and in 1857, he served through the Mexican war, and distinguished himself not only by his gallantry in the field, but by an exhibition of executive ability as the Military Alcalde or Mayor of the City of Mexico after its occupation by Gen. Scott. 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